LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Previously Presented) A method for detecting gunked and cracked ultrasonically tuned blades in an ultrasonic surgical system, comprising the steps of:

applying a drive signal having an initial drive current level and an initial drive voltage level to an ultrasonic hand piece/blade using an ultrasonic generator;

obtaining impedance magnitude data for the hand piece/blade while continuously driving the hand piece/blade with the drive signal;

comparing the impedance magnitude data to a known value to determine whether the impedance data is within acceptable limits; and

if the impedance magnitude data is within acceptable limits; displaying a message on a display of the generator to indicate whether the blade is acceptable.

2. (Original) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of applying the drive signal comprises exciting the hand piece with an ultrasonic signal across a predetermined frequency range.

3. (Original) The method of claim 2, wherein the predetermined frequency range is from 50 kHz to 60 kHz.

4. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 1, wherein said obtaining step comprises the steps of:

obtaining the impedance magnitude data and impedance phase data for at least two ~~excitation~~ drive levels over a prescribed range.

5. (Original) The method of claim 4, wherein the prescribed range is from 5mA to 50mA.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 4 ~~6~~, further comprising the step of:

displaying a first message on the display, if impedance magnitude data obtained at a lower drive level ~~than a previous drive level~~ reveals a minimum impedance magnitude which is less than a minimum impedance magnitude obtained at a higher drive level ~~than the previous drive level~~; and

displaying a second message on the display, if the impedance magnitude data obtained at ~~a~~ the lower drive level ~~than the previous drive level~~ reveals ~~one of an unchanged minimum impedance magnitude or~~ a minimum impedance magnitude at the lower drive level ~~which~~ that is higher than the minimum impedance magnitude ~~of the hand piece/blade~~ obtained at the higher drive level.

8. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the step of displaying the first message comprises displaying a "Blade Cracked" message on the display.

9. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the lower drive level ranges from 5mA to 25mA.

10. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the higher drive level ranges from 25 mA to 500mA.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 7, wherein the step of displaying the second message comprises displaying a "Blade Gunked" message on the display.

12. (Original) The method of claim 7, further comprising the steps of:

computing excess heat generated on a sheath of the hand piece/blade.

13. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 12, wherein said excess heat is computed by calculating differences between an impedance magnitudes of the lower drive level and an impedance magnitude of the higher drive level.

14. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 13, wherein the difference between the lower drive level and the higher drive level impedance magnitudes ~~are~~ is displayed during the step of displaying the second message.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 12, further comprising the steps of:

at least one of displaying a third message on the liquid crystal display, if said excess heat indicates that the hand piece/blade is hot; or

shutting down the ultrasonic surgical system.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the step of displaying the third message comprises displaying a "Hot Hand Piece" message on the display.

17. (Currently Amended) A method for detecting gunked and cracked ultrasonically tuned blades in an ultrasonic surgical system, comprising the steps of:

obtaining impedance magnitude data for one of a new blade and a blade having known characteristics;

applying a drive signal having a drive current level and a drive voltage level to an ultrasonic hand piece/blade comprising the new blade or the blade having known characteristics using an ultrasonic generator;

obtaining impedance magnitude data for the hand piece/blade while continuously driving the hand piece/blade with the drive signal;

comparing the impedance magnitude data of the ultrasonic hand piece/blade to the impedance magnitude data of one of the new blade and the blade having known characteristics to determine whether the impedance magnitude data of the ultrasonic hand piece/blade is within acceptable limits; and

if the impedance data is with acceptable limits; displaying a message on a display of the generator to indicate whether the blade is acceptable.

18. (Original) The method of claims 17, wherein the step of applying the drive signal comprises exciting the hand piece with an ultrasonic signal across a predetermined frequency range.

19. (Original) The method of claim 18, wherein the predetermined frequency range is from 50 kHz to 60 kHz.

20. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 17, wherein said obtaining step comprises the step of:

obtaining the impedance magnitude data and impedance phase data for at least two ~~excitation~~ drive levels over a prescribed range.

21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 20, wherein the prescribed range is from 5mA to 50mA.

22. (Cancelled).

23. (Currently Amended) The method of claim ~~22~~ 20, further comprising the step of:

displaying a first message on the display, if impedance magnitude data obtained at a lower drive level ~~than a previous drive level~~ reveals a minimum impedance magnitude which is less than a minimum impedance magnitude obtained at a higher drive level ~~than a previous drive level~~; and

displaying a second message on the display, if ~~any~~ the impedance magnitude data obtained at ~~a~~ the lower drive level reveals ~~one of an unchanged~~ a minimum impedance magnitude ~~or a higher minimum impedance at the lower level which is~~ higher than the minimum impedance magnitude obtained ~~of the hand piece/blade~~ at the higher drive level.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the step of displaying the first message comprises displaying a "Blade Cracked" message on the display.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the lower drive level ranges from 5mA to 25mA.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the higher drive level ranges from 25 mA to 500mA.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, wherein the step of displaying the second message comprises displaying an "Extent of Gunk" message on the display.

28. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 23, further comprising the step of:

computing excess heat generated on a sheath of the hand piece/blade.

29. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 28, wherein said excess heat is computed by calculating differences between all measured impedance magnitudes.

30. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 29, wherein the differences between all measured impedance magnitudes are displayed during the step of displaying the second message.

31. (Currently Amended) The method of claim 28, further comprising the steps of:

at least one of displaying a third message on the display, if said excess heat indicates that the hand piece/blade is hot; ~~or~~ and

shutting down the ultrasonic surgical system.

32. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 31, wherein the step of displaying the third message comprises displaying a "Hot Hand Piece" message on the display.

33. (Withdrawn) A method for determining a damping level of a hand piece/blade in an ultrasonic system, comprising the steps of:

applying a drive signal to a transducer of a hand piece/blade;

halting the drive signal briefly;

measuring piezo self-generated energy of the hand piece/blade;

measuring a relative dampening of the hand piece/blade;

determine blade motion status using blade characteristics; and

calculating a damping level of the hand piece/blade using one of a time period required for the blade characteristics to stop changing and a speed at which the blade characteristics change.

34. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 33, wherein the step of measuring the relative dampening of the hand piece/blade; comprises the step of:

performing sequential time measurements of the hand piece/blade characteristics;

wherein the characteristics of the hand piece/blade is at least one of impedance, voltage, current and capacitance.

35. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 34, wherein said performing step comprises the step of:

determining a valid frequency with which to measure the characteristics which are not corrupted by unwanted resonances;

driving the hand piece/blade at resonance and abruptly removing the drive signal; and

measuring the characteristics at least once over a period of time.

36. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 35, wherein the period of time is three hundred milliseconds.

37. (Withdrawn) A method for determining a relative dampening level of a blade in an ultrasonic system, comprising the steps of:

driving a hand piece/blade using an ultrasonic generator;

performing frequency domain measurements of the hand piece/blade to obtain frequency domain data;

comparing the frequency domain data to a predetermined threshold; and

if the frequency domain data is less than the predetermined level, displaying a message on a liquid crystal display of the generator.

38. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein the step of displaying the message comprises displaying a "Hand Piece Gunked" message and displaying a level of hand piece/blade damping on the liquid crystal display.

39. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein the predetermined level is approximately 45 ohms.

40. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 37, wherein the measurements are obtained when at least one of initiated by a user and automatically when an impedance of the hand piece/blade is distinctly low.

41. (Withdrawn) A method for determining relative level of dampening of a hand piece/blade in an ultrasonic system, comprising the steps of:

driving the hand piece/blade at a first signal level using an ultrasonic generator;

determining a first time for the hand piece/blade to reach a resonance plateau;

removing the drive signal from the hand piece/blade;

driving the hand piece/blade at a second signal level using the ultrasonic generator;

determining a second time for the hand piece/blade to reach the resonance plateau;

comparing the first time to the second time;

if the first time is substantially greater than the second time, displaying a first message on a liquid crystal display of the generator; and

if the first time is approximately equal to the second time; displaying a second message on a liquid crystal display of the generator.

42. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein the first message is a "Blade Gunked" message.

43. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein the second message is a "Blade is Good" message

44. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein the first signal level is approximately one of 282 mA peak and 200 mA RMS.

45. (Withdrawn) The method of claim 41, wherein the second signal level is approximately one of 564 mA peak and 425 mA RMS.

46. (New) The method of claim 1, wherein the comparing step is performed continuously.

47. (New) The method of claim 17, wherein the comparing step is performed continuously.